FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CHILE 'NOT DEVELOPING' ATOM BOMB

PY081645 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1240 GMT 8 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 8 Feb (NA)--Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA], stated here today that the "periodic reports to the effect that Brazil, Argentina or Chile" are trying to develop or are engaged in "developing the atomic bomb," have "no foundation whatsoever."

During a radio program, the CNEA chairman added that "on the contrary, the three countries have always stated at all international forums their decision to use nuclear energy solely for peaceful purposes. They have, in fact, complied with every safeguard."

He reaffirmed: "Therefore, I believe that such reports have no value whatsoever, and besides, none of these countries has the appropriate facilities for military nuclear development." He said: "This is my opinion, and it obviously discourages journalists who prefer more explosive or sensational news."

BANANA EXPORTERS REACH 'IMPORTANT AGREEMENTS'

PA101745 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1515 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 9 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Union of Banana Exporting Countries (UPEB) reached important agreements last night at the end of its 15th executive meeting here.

The UPEB member countries decided to act vigorously as a bloc in forthcoming discussions regarding the advantages of adopting a worldwide banana agreement that will regulate supply and demand and provide for fair prices for producers. In addition, improvements are sought in banana production, international marketing systems, technical and credit assistance, scientific research and specialized training.

The UPEB member countries decided to support banana marketing programs and participate actively in all matters related to the sowing, harvesting, marketing and improvement of bananas.

Another important area of agreement was the consensus that, rather than producing a glut on the market that would bring prices down, it would be wiser to seek other alternatives that would permit placement of the fruit in other markets, thereby balancing the supply and obtaining profitable prices.

Honduran representative Mario Ivan Casco described UPEB as "a worthy example of what a group of developing countries can do to promote their basic interests." He emphasized that solidarity has brought UPEB regional and international recognition as a "body that promotes a new order in the banana industry."

Despite continuing natural disasters that have affected the banana region on the north coast since 1974, Honduras has achieved a unilateral increase in banana production greater than that of all the other UPEB members. Last year Honduras increased production by 10 million boxes to 49.7 million boxes for the year.

He also noted the importance the Honduran Government has given to combating black sigatoka in an effort to achieve first the control and then the eradication of that blight. Honduras also plans to increase cultivation this year by as much as 70,000 acres.

After assessing the world banana market's behavior in 1979, the UPEB member countries concluded it had been somewhat satisfactory despite certain irregularities. It was noted that exports increased moderately, by approximately 1 percent, because of the reduced supply caused by adverse weather conditions and the effect of black sigatoka. For this reason, by the close of the year there had been a substantial increase in prices.

The door was left open for other banana-producing nations to join UPEB, which already represents somewhat more than 50 percent of the world's banana producers.

FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN SAN JOSE IN MARCH

PA081255 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 7 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The Central American, Panamanian and Dominican foreign ministers will meet in San Jose, Costa Rica, in mid-March, the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry has confirmed.

The foreign ministers had planned to meet in mid-January to discuss subjects of common interest and to prepare for a meeting of Caribbean foreign ministers in Santo Domingo. However, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez declined to attend that meeting. A meeting of Central American presidents scheduled for the last half of January was also canceled because Guatemalan President Romeo Lucas Garcia said he would not attend due to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo's expected visit to Guatemala at that time.

The foreign ministers meeting will be held 15-17 March. It will be attended by Rafael Castillo Valdez of Guatemala, Fidel Chavez Mena of El Salvador, Eliseo Perez of Honduras, Migel D'Escoto of Nicaragua, Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier of Costa Rica, Carloz Ozores of Panama and Ludovico Gonzales of the Dominican Republic.

The foreign ministers will analyze the situation in the isthmus and will discuss possible links between the Central American Common Market and the Caribbean. They will also make preparations for a meeting of presidents of Central America and Panama which might be held in Managua in April.

CENTRAL AMERICAN ECONOMY MINISTERS TO MEET 21 FEBRUARY

PA081513 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Economy Minister Valentin Solorzano Fernandez is very pleased with the way his counterparts in the other Central American countries have responded to invitations to the economy ministers' to be held 21-22 February. It had been tentatively set for 9-10 February, but Nicaragua's Economy Minister asked for a postponement because he could not attend [words indistinct] it is expected the main topic of the meeting will be the complete reorganization of the Central American Common Market.

GOVERNMENT ASSAILS U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT

FY090009 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1433 GMT 8 Feb 80 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Feb (TELAM)--The presidential Public Information Secretariat has reiterated in a communique what San Martin Palace stated yesterday regarding U.S. interference in our domestic affairs with regard to human rights, on which only our people can pass judgment.

After stating that it is the Argentines' exclusive, unrenounceable right to judge the situation, the communique adds that they can do so in light of the present peace and security, which can only be truly appreciated after their having been lost. It also adds that the Argentine Government is refraining from analyzing the contents of the document.

Following is the text of the communique:

The Argentine Government, through its Foreign Ministry, yesterday conveyed to the U.S. Government its displeasure over the dissemination of a report on human rights in our country submitted by the State Department to the U.S. Congress, and regard it as a clear case of interference in the domestic affairs of a sovereign state.

The Argentine Government also informs the public that in view of the above it will refrain from analyzing the State Department document and deems it necessary to reiterate its unwavering position on the subject based on the state of necessity brought about by the war unleashed by terrorist organizations over many years of unending, mounting aggression which ultimately forced the armed forces to intervene.

The armed forces counted on the invaluable participation of the security and police forces and the unsolicited cooperation of the people, who were longing for tranquillity, in seeking to restore peace for all the people and the necessary order in which a nation could build its own destiny.

The unwanted, undesired, painful consequences were the price we had to pay. It is our people who have the exclusive, unrenounceable right to judge the situation in light of the present peace and security, which one can only truly appreciate after having lost them.

BRIEFS

SWISS LOAN APPROVED--The executive branch has approved an agreement by which a group of Swiss banks will grant Argentina a 200-million Swiss franc loan. This loan will be payable in 8 years at an interest rate of 5.75 percent per year. [Buenos Aires Radio Belgrano in Spanish 0130 GMT 8 Feb 80 FY]

MICROWAVE LINK WITH BOLIVIA--Argentina has signed an agreement with Bolivia for the installation of microwave equipment in that country which will link the telecommunications networks of the two countries. Thus Argentina will become the first Latin American country to export telecommunications systems. [Buenos Aires Latin in Spanish 1641 GMT 7 Feb 80 FY]

NEW NAVY SECRETARY GENERAL--In a ceremony presided over by Adm Armando Lambrushini today, Vice Adm Demetrio Casas took office as the new navy secretary general, replacing Vice Adm Eduardo Rene Fracassi, who has retired. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1545 GMT 7 Feb 80 FY]

SOVIET EKSPORTKHLEB OFFICIAL 'SOUNDING' GRAIN MARKET

PY090112 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 8 Feb 80 p 17 PY

[Excerpts] Aleksandr Naumov, associate director general of Eksportkhleb (Soviet State Enterprise for Grain Marketing), yesterday paid a visit, described as being for "sounding" purposes, to INTERBRAS where he talked about the soybean harvest forecast and consumption in Brazil. He also showed interest in other aspects of Brazilian agriculture but did not try to obtain information on prices or express any intention of making any concrete deal.

Naumov was a member of the Soviet mission that was in Argentina last week to buy wheat, corn, sorghum and soybeans. He was accompanied during his visit to INTERBRAS by Yuriy Trifonov, head of the Brazilian-Soviet trade bureau in Rio de Janeiro, and Georgiy Visko, head of the Soviet trade bureau in Brazil. The Soviet Union could be interested in buying soybean oil and soybean meal from Brazil.

The Soviet Union has bought wheat, corn, sorghum and soybeans from Argentina and it has been learning that they paid high prices for these commodities. The price paid for a ton of soybeans was $240 as compared to $225 (FOB Buenos Aires) prior to the U.S. embargo.

Argentina has sold the Soviet Union an undisclosed quantity of soybeans, but estimated at 1 million tons. Brazil, which was the second largest soybean exporter up to now, is still waiting for the Bank of Brazil Foreign Trade Department to set the annual grain export quotas. Brazil has nothing to offer in terms of wheat, corn and sorghum. Naumov is not interested in sugar since there is another state enterprise--PRODINTORG--to deal with this commodity.

Out of a harvest estimated at 14.5 million tons, Brazil might be able to export 1.5 million tons of soybeans at the most. The largest quantity of soybeans is crushed and sold as meal after the oil is removed. Argentina, with an estimated production of 5.8 million tons, might be able to sell 3.5 million tons of soybeans abroad.

U.S., EEC ATTEMPTS TO END PREFERENTIAL TARIFF CRITICIZED

PY081136 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 6 Feb 80 p 18 PY

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo--Seven local enterprises that comprise the Export Promotion Business Committee [Comite Empresarial de Apoio as Exportacoes--CEAEX] yesterday rejected the steps taken by the EEC and the United States to exclude Brazil from the general system of preferences. The EEC and the United States seek to exclude Brazil based on the contention that it is no longer necessary to give a special tariff treatment to imports of Brazilian products since Brazil is now at a different economic stage than the underdeveloped countries. The Sao Paulo businessmen oppose this argument by noting that Brazil's exclusion from the general system of preferences will cause problems for the entry of Brazilian products into the U.S. and EEC markets.

'INTERNATIONAL POWERS' SIDE WITH NICARAGUA IN CAY ISSUE

PA082222 Paris AFP in Spanish 1839 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 8 Feb (AFP)--"The international powers interested in controlling the Caribbean area support Nicaragua in its sovereignty claims over an island and three cays that have belonged to Colombia since 1928," political and military sources said here today.

According to former army commander, retired Gen Alvaro Valencia Tovar, Nicaragua is not alone in the issue of its claims with Colombia, just as it was not alone during the revolution that ousted President Anastasio Somoza.

Several congressmen, including Liberal Senator Carlos Garcia Herrera, believe General Valencia's statements are accurate and pointed out the strategic importance of the islands of San Andres and the cays of Serrana, Roncador and Quitasueno, the main issue of Nicaragua's claims.

AGENTS SEARCH FOR CUBAN MERCENARIES ON SAN ANDRES

PA081246 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0319 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[By Libardo Aguirre Saenz]

[Excerpt] Bogota, 7 Feb (EFE)--The alleged presence of Cuban mercenaries on the islands of San Andres and Providencia in the Caribbean has led to an increase in the number of Colombian secret agents there, unofficial spokesmen said today in Bogota.

The assignment of the state's intelligence organizations to the Colombian island claimed by Nicaragua in search of Cuban mercenaries is based on a report published by the newspaper EL SIGLO.

This situation is attributed to the "visitors'" wish to gain followers to create the independent republic of San Andres and Providencia and thus frustrate Colombian rights as well as those claimed by the Nicaraguan revolutionary junta in the Caribbean.

In view of the possibility of this happening on Colombian territory, the chiefs of the government's intelligence groups have reinforced their units in San Andres and in the Caribbean ports.

"It would not be at all strange if mercenary agents from Fidel Castro's island were infiltrating," a Colombian intelligence officer commented. He added that if this is confirmed the authorities will act in accordance with international laws.

He stated that Colombia has all the resources necessary to prevent a violation of its territory, not only on San Andres but in the rest of the country. He attributed the situation to the game Cuba is playing to make Nicaragua appear to be a "useful fool" [idiota util] in the eyes of the hemisphere.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH PRC

PA081631 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1626 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 8 Feb (LATIN)--Colombia and the PRC have established diplomatic relations at embassy level, the Foreign Ministry announced here today.

GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS DIPLOMATIC LINKS WITH TAIWAN

PA082006 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[Orlando Villar special report]

[Excerpt] As a result of the establishment of diplomatic relations with the PRC, the Colombian Government, headed by Dr Julio Cesar Turbaya Ayala, has decided to suspend diplomatic links with Taiwan effective today.

However, the two nations will continue commercial negotiations at the private level, according to Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas.

The minister held a news conference in his office a few minutes after releasing the joint communique establishing diplomatic relations with the PRC. Uribe Vargas also answered questions about the talks to take place between President Turbay Ayala and Panamian President Aristides Royo.

Initially, on being asked whether diplomatic relations with Taiwan had been broken, Uribe Vargas replied: [Begin recording] Relations with Taiwan have been suspended as of this moment at the official and semiofficial levels. Therefore, the officials of Taiwan will have 30 days to leave the country.

[Indistinct question]

[Answer] Relations between the two countries have been officially broken, but there is an agreement between the governments of the PRC and Colombia to continue commercial transactions at the private level with the Taiwan area. In other words, it is understood that the diplomatic and consular relations between the governments of Colombia and the PRC do not impose restrictions on Colombia as regards private commercial operations with persons from Taiwan. This means that official relations with Taiwan have ended and there remains only the prospect of commercial relations with individuals from Taiwan. But there will be no official relations.

[Indistinct question]

[Answer] Between Colombia and the PRC? I believe we are confident that the trade exchanges already mentioned will be very active. The PRC is interested in purchasing some Colombian manufactured products and we are certain that we will also be able to export some of our basic products. [end recording]

UNIVERSITY CLOSED AFTER STUDENTS CLASH WITH POLICE

PA081504 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] The National University remained closed today to forestall disturbances like those which occurred yesterday when 300 students with stones faced policemen. The Superior Council of the university is considering yesterday's incidents and if necessary will keep the university closed in the event that the disturbances continue. A traffic police van was stoned but no one was injured.

Meanwhile, military patrols at the campus were increased until the reasons for the disturbance can be determined. The university will reportedly not be reopened until Monday.

TELEPHONE WORKERS PEACEFULLY OCCUPY SPANISH EMBASSY

LD081945 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] A group of 10 workers on strike from the Peruvian telephone company today peacefully entered the Spanish Embassy in Lima to call attention to their complaints. The occupiers, who are in the consulate offices of the embassy, are six men and four women, one of them in an advanced state of pregnancy.

A group of workers from the telephone company of Peru have peacefully occupied the consular section of the Spanish Embassy in Lima and have announced that they will stay there until certain of their wage claims have been satisfied. The incident was reported to the minister of foreign affairs by the consul, (Diez Pache), who is heading the embassy since the ambassador is on holiday. His majesty King Juan Carlos and Prime Minister Suarez are closely following the peaceful occupation of the Spanish Embassy in the Peruvian capital.

Voice Wage Complaints

LD081946 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] We are not in any danger at all, (Juan Diez Pache), Spanish consul in Lima, told the EFE agency today, which together with the staff of the Spanish diplomatic mission is talking with the 10 occupiers of the embassy. The occupation took place around 1130 local time--1830 Spanish time. According to the consul, none of the occupiers is armed.

We will not leave here until they take notice of our wage claims, the workers in the Spanish Embassy said. The peaceful occupation was carried out without the knowledge of their union. The telephone workers have been on strike since 4 February. At the same time this event was taking place, in another location a demonstration of workers from the telephone company was broken up by the police with tear gas. The workers in the embassy do not appear to be armed.

Refuse Request To Leave

LD090018 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The secretary general of the trade union of the telephone company of Peru has asked the strikers who yesterday occupied the Spanish Embassy in Lima to give up. The 10 strikers, six men and four women, have apologized for not having told the trade union of their plan but they reiterated their intention to stay in the embassy until their wage demands are met. The Spanish ambassador is in the United States and will arrive in Lima on Monday. The Spanish consul in the Peruvian capital told EFE that the staff of the embassy are in no danger.

Four Agree To Leave

PA090132 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0055 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 8 Feb (EFE)--Four of the 10 strikers who today occupied the Spanish Embassy in Lima have left the diplomatic mission after being persuaded to do so by a Peruvian Civil Guard general.

Gen Javier Gonzalez Paiva, commander of the 2nd Region of the Civil Guard, met with the occupiers of the embassy--strikers from the telephone company of Peru--and persuaded four of them to leave the embassy.

Spanish charge d'affaires Javier Mateos gave each of them a document certifying that during the occupation they had done no damage to the Spanish diplomatic mission's installation in Lima.

Four women and two men are still sticking to their decision to remain in the embassy and have asked their comrades to let it be known at their labor union headquarters that they are safe and sound.

The four who left the embassy were transported by the charge d'affaires in his own car. Those still at the embassy have been visited by an examining judge who told them that if they do not stop their action they will be brought to trial.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the telephone workers' labor union--on an indefinite strike since Monday to demand salary increases--told EFE that they have pickets posted close to the Spanish embassy to help their comrades in case of police intervention to remove them.

Occupation Ended Forcibly

LD111056 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Summary] Early this morning the Spanish Embassy in Lima was peacefully evacuated. It had been occupied by four women and two men. The evacuation took place without incident. Early this morning following further fruitful talks to persuade the workers to leave the building, the Spanish diplomats decided in agreement with the Interior Ministry of Peru that the occupation should end. Shortly afterward a group of officers of the Peruvian Civil Guard entered the building together with a doctor, nurse and policewomen who put an end to the occupation.

Masonic Lodge Occupied

PA090249 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0114 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Lima, 8 Feb (EFE)--The building of the Great Peruvian Masonic Lodge was occupied today by a group of eight striking Peruvian telephone company workers.

According to EFE, a telephone workers union spokesman said this measure, just like the occupation of the Spanish Embassy today, was done to pressure the granting of salary increases.

The strike began last Monday with demands for salary increases and better working conditions. A police detachment surrounded the Masonic lodge occupied by the strikers.

Occupiers Voluntarily Leave

PA102016 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0823 GMT 10 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Lima, 10 Feb (LATIN)--The consulate of the Spanish Embassy in Lima continued today to be occupied by six workers of the Peruvian telephone company, while a similar number of workers of that company abandoned the headquarters of the Peruvian Masonic Lodge, an employee of the lodge reported.

At the Masonic lodge it was reported that the unexpected guests voluntarily left the building. It is not known if they experienced difficulties with the police after they left the lodge.

GUARDSMEN INVOLVED IN CUZCO UPRISING SENT TO LIMA

PA081512 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0406 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 7 Feb (EFE)--Police circles told EFE today that a group of Civil Guardsmen who were involved in the police mutiny in Cusco was transferred to Lima today and new guardsmen have been sent to Cuzco.

The sources said the group, whose number they did not specify, was transferred on orders from the Civil Guard headquarters, which is investigating the incident to "fix responsibilities." They added that the policemen from Cusco were not being treated as persons under arrest but instead "restricted" to a garrison, possibly El Potao, the largest in Lima.

According to the same sources, the Civil Guard headquarters has decided to replace the Cusco detachment in order to break up the high degree of organization the guardsmen displayed when they refused to leave or quit the service.

The unit sent to Cuzco apparently is from the crack "Sinchis" corps, which is composed of guardsmen with counterinsurgency training and other "reliable" members.

Meanwhile, Cuzco is normal again following the guardsmen's decision yesterday to end the mutiny they started Tuesday. The state of emergency, curfew and suspension of constitutional guarantees imposed by the military government remain in effect in the area. Army troops, who have been in Cuzco since 5 February, are continuing to patrol the city. The people have resumed their routine activities.

LEFTIST CLAIMS GOVERNMENT PLOTTING ELECTION FRAUD

PA081642 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 30 Jan 80 p 4 PA

[Excerpt] Hugo Blanco has said in a news conference that an electoral fraud is being perpetrated because of the possibility of a leftist victory in next May's elections.

He said that "the government is urging the rightist political parties to unite and therefore considers it no joke that differences exist in the Peruvian Apra Party [PAP] which they did not even bother to hide."

He said that "through its experts the government knows very well that the Leftist Revolutionary Alliance [ARI] will obtain more than 23 percent and the Leftist United Front under Ledesma 19 percent, which would give the leftist forces at least 42 percent of the seats in parliament, thus giving power to the revolutionaries and leaving the old, traditional pro-imperialist parties aside."

Blanco said that it is not true, as certain sectors have alleged, that the ARI has no platform or program. "This is false. We have a program. We are not electioneering. We are anti-imperialist. We propose that the land belongs to those who make it produce and that the state be ruled by popular assemblies.

The trotskiyite leader said that according to the alliance agreement with the Popular Democratic Union he will be the presidential candidate to register with the JNE [National Elections Board] and not with the Workers Revolutionary Party, and he announced that a "leftist victory will be unobjectionable."

COMMUNIST PARTY DIVIDED OVER AFGHANISTAN INVASION

PA101747 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0852 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Feb (EFE)--The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has divided the Mexican Communist Party [PCM], it has been learned here. The party's Executive Committee has described the Luis Morales faction, led by Dionisio Encinas, as "dogmatic" because it expressed support for the armed Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The "dissidents" in turn have criticized the party's central directorate for "condemning" the communist action "without consulting or talking to the party rank and file." That stand, a document released by the Luis Morales faction affirms, has placed the party "on the side of imperialist, fascist and reactionary forces."

According to deputy Gilberto Rincon Gallardo, a PCM Executive Committee member, the "dissidents" stand of supporting the CPSU in everything represents a "dogmatic" attitude inherited from Marxist principles. The PCM leader insisted on condemning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, which he sees as violating the principles of the sovereignty and self-determination of nations.

PEMEX SEEKS TO DIVERSIFY INTO OIL BYPRODUCTS MARKET

PA101924 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2354 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Feb (EFE)--Mexico wants to expand and diversify its presence in the international oil derivatives market by associating with its clients, it was announced here today. According to Jorge Diaz Serrano, director of the state-owned Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX), Mexico does not want to continue exporting only crude oil, but wants to export manufactured products such as gasoline, diesel, kerosene and petrochemical products as well. Natural and liquefied gas as well as heavy fuel for furnaces might also be sold in various parts of the world, he added. This operation might be carried out by means of agreements authorizing the industrialization of hydrocarbons signed with the governments of those countries to which oil is sold.

According to Diaz Serrano, companies are already being contacted in several countries, including Japan, Canada, Italy, Spain and France, to sign agreements authorizing Mexico to participate in local markets. The hydrocarbons, he explained "will be sent to the refineries...we will sell it at the normal crude oil profit level and we will also participate in the industrialization process."

PEMEX, Diaz Serrano noted, exports crude oil to 116 countries. This results in a large currency inflow in operations that might lead to the extension of the country's oil-producing platform. The goal of producing 2.5 million barrels per day will be reached shortly and this will be conditioned by domestic consumption needs and Mexico's capacity to absorb the currency obtained from its crude oil exports.

Regarding sales abroad, he affirmed that Mexico will avoid the situation of other countries where there is excess currency that cannot be used for internal development programs. The policy of exporting the amount needed to achieve the country's development and to construct the necessary infrastructure in ports, roads and so forth will be maintained.

As regards Mexico's chances of replacing Iran as a supplier, Diaz Serrano explained that the matter is not that "simple."

According to him, it is not a matter of "one stepping out and the other one stepping in" because the world needs 60 million barrels per day and production amounts to just about that much. "External demand is increasing and efforts are being made to control it in all countries. Even so, world demand is on the rise and additional production will be needed."

Mexico's current crude oil production amounts to 1.9 million barrels per day, a figure reached when two deposits in the southeast, known as the "super giants," began operation.

FOREIGN FISHERMEN WARNED AGAINST ENCROACHMENT

PA101708 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2312 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Feb (EFE)--Any foreign vessel fishing in Mexican waters will be detained by the Mexican Navy, it was announced here today.

According to Navy Secretariat spokesman Alfonso Sordo Noriega, regardless of the flag under which a foreign ship may be sailing, the plunder of marine resources will be prevented at all costs. He added that the navy has 100 vessels and 40 planes to keep watch over the Mexican coastline and stressed that no fishing boat will be allowed in Mexican waters.

Mexican fishermen are constantly complaining about the presence of large foreign ships--Cuban, U.S., Japanese and Soviet--in Mexican waters. According to the fishermen, those large vessels hoard the various marine species and at times cause serious problems for their reproduction.

STUDENTS TAKE OVER TOWN TO PROTEST KILLING

PA081616 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0412 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Ciudad Mante, Mexico, 7 Feb (EFE)--University students have overrun this city to protest the death of a fellow student allegedly killed by police. The university students in this city in Tamaulipas State, 700 km north of Mexico City, this morning seized four patrol squads and three policemen, who later escaped.

The city's communications have been cut because the students have sealed off the entrances to the city to force the authorities into dismissing and punishing police inspector Fernando Morales and patrolmen Isidoro Linares and Donato de la Cruz. Linares and De la Cruz have been accused of murdering Rogelio de la Cruz Requena, a student. His fellow students are demanding the arrest of his killers and indemnity of $21,000 for his family. Students in other parts of Tamaulipas have expressed support for their fellow students in Ciudad Mante and the problem may grow worse, which has prompted the authorities to look for a solution to the conflict.

FOREIGN MINISTER OZORES SAYS SHAH NOT 'A PRISONER'

PA100256 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores has said in Medellin, Colombia that the former shah of Iran is not a prisoner in Panama and that the novelty of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's presence in Panamanian territory is over. Also in Medellin, Dr Blas Celis, Panamanian president of the Assembly of Representatives, has stated that Colombia at present has no rights over Panama and that the prerogatives given to that country by the Urrutia-Thompson Treaty have been suspended indefinitely. President Royo stated that the Panama Canal transit rights given Colombia are not a concession but a peace and friendship treaty.

COMMUNIST LEADER SAYS COUNTRY NOT READY FOR SOCIALISM

PA090241 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2302 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Panama City, 8 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Panamanian Communist Party Secretary General Ruben Dario Souza has admitted that "this country is not ready for socialism or communism, but it should advance toward a progressive democracy."

The Communist Party, legalized last year after 40 years underground, today inaugurated its 6th congress, which will last until the 10th of this month.

Souza said afterwards, the signing of the canal treaties with the United States, by which Panama gradually recovers the canal by the year 2000, "has begun to make the confrontation between social classes more acute."

The Panamanian recuperation "has also contributed to the weakening of Central American governments which were protected by the Canal Zone umbrella, and has served to allow their peoples to find new possibilities for liberation," Souza said.

MANFREDO ON CANAL COMMISSION, COORDINATION PROBLEMS

PA091700 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[Jose Montano report]

[Excerpts] Communication between the Panama Canal Commission and the Panamanian Government was interrupted when the Royo government decided to eliminate the Panama Canal authority, the official Panamanian agency which was in charge of coordinating the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. This has been confirmed by Tomas Paredes, director of the former Panamanian agency.

In view of Paredes' statement, we have interviewed Fernando Manfredo, deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission. Manfredo views the current situation as quite difficult. He adds that eliminating the Panama Canal Authority has worsened the situation since actions cannot be coordinated. This gives the impression that unilateral actions are being carried out. Manfredo says the lack of a Panama Canal Commission executive board has also forced the implementation of programs and the adoption of decisions almost unilaterally. The Panamanian official, now holding the important post in the binational entity, said: It is important that we all understand that the Panama Canal treaty is based on the concept of a partnership between the United States and Panama.

As a result of this, Panama is participating in the administration of the canal. He added that Panama now provides some support activities for operating the canal such as running the ports and railroad, supplying marine fuel and operating some commercial establishments and public services. Besides this, he noted, Panama is also participating in the administration and management of the Panama Canal Commission.

[Begin Manfredo recording] Because it recognized this participation, Panama created the Panama Canal Authority to guarantee due coordination. It was also the channel of communication between the Panama Canal Commission and the Panamanian Government. The elimination of the Panama Canal Authority makes coordination and communication with Panama difficult. We now have to go separately to each Panamanian Government agency and sometimes we find a lack of agreement among them regarding their roles. This situation should be corrected with the Panamanian Government's plan to establish an office under the Ministry of the Presidency. I do not yet know what its structure will be. We must realize that such an office is important to maintain the flow of communication and coordination so that Panamanian participation in the canal administration can be effectively carried out.

[Question] Would you consider the current situation critical?

[Answer] Let us say it is difficult. The situation is definitely difficult because some actions which should be undertaken in a coordinated manner are being delayed due to the absence of a Panamanian agency which could serve as a coordinator.

[Question] There have been many charges by Panama to the effect that the United States is unilaterally implementing the treaties. Are these matters related?

[Answer] They are related for two reasons: First, the absence of the executive board which has yet to be formed has forced us to carry out a series of decisions almost unilaterally. Second, the absence of the coordinating body and communication channel with Panama has also worsened coordinating activity and left the impression that unilateral actions are being carried out.

[Question] As deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, what efforts have you undertaken to close the communications gap?

[Answer] Taking advantage of the fact that I was nominated by the Panamanian president and since I represent the interests of the Republic of Panama in this commission, I maintain constant communication with the highest levels of the national government and in this manner I have been able to coordinate a number of actions. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

PANAMA REINFORCES MILITARY UNITS ON BORDER

PA101944 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 2 Feb 80 p 10 PA

[By Guillermo Fernandez]

[Text] Paso Canoas--Although Costa Rican and Panamanian border authorities have said the presence of armed guerrillas in the border region is unconfirmed, the Panamanian National Guard has reinforced land and air surveillance in an extensive area around the town of Rio Sereno.

Luis Angel Jimenez Monge, Costa Rican immigration officer in Sabalito de Coto Brus, has said that the Panamanian military officials have reinforced the area with helicopters, airplanes and 1,800 men stationed in garrisons in David in the 5th Military Zone.

The Costa Rican forces, however, have not sent reinforcements of any kind to the area, despite persistent rumors of the presence of armed groups and growing fear among the inhabitants.

Jose Arauz Beita, district delegate of Sabalito, has expressed concern because his superiors have not sent him military support.

He also showed irritation on learning that Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey had said "there is a small group of armed individuals in the area around Echandi Hill and in the Las Mellizas mountain region.

Suspects

Arauz, who has only four assistants, said a naturalized Costa Rican citizen and a Panamanian are suspected of guerrilla activities.

The district delegate said this information came from Panamanian military personnel who are watching the suspects' activities.

According to the Panamanian authorities, the Costa Rican is reportedly the instructor or commander of the guerrilla platoon and the Panamanian is in charge of support and supplies. They reportedly even have radio equipment. Its antenna has been detected by Panamanian helicopters.

Arrests

Both Arauz and Jimenez Monge have said that in connection with this affair only six persons were arrested for a few hours last week. Certain weapons were confiscated from them temporarily.

However, the suspects, who at the time of the arrest were dressed in civilian clothing, turned out to be members of the Panamanian National Guard.

Those arrested included Maj Ricardo Garibaldi F., chief of the 5th Military Zone in David, Panama, Lt Rafael Cano and Pvt Pedro Saldana. The names of the other three were not revealed. They were not officers.

The group was attemptiong to cross into Costa Rican territory at the Sabalito border post disguised as civilians. They were presumably looking for the guerrilla leaders.

Becoming suspicious, the Costa Rican detachment decided to search their vehicle. The Panamanians said they preferred to turn back. Our authorities indicated that this was no longer possible, and told them that unless they agreed to a search they would be arrested.

Finally they were arrested and two machineguns and a .38 caliber weapon, among other things, were taken from them. They were detained for 2 hours while authorities in San Jose were contacted.

Instructions from the capital were to release them and return their weapons "by higher orders."

The arrest was made by Arauz and his subordinates, along with the immigration official.

Reports

We visited the border town of Rio Sereno to interview Major Garibaldi. The garrison contacted him by radio and informed him of LA NACION's interest in interviewing him.

The Panamanian officer said he had no objections and suggested that we wait at the post for 2 hours. However, 3 hours later the person who appeared was 2d Lt Jacinto Coba. Coba said he had come from David with instructions to provide all the required information. He said the guard had only received reports that a guerrilla group was in Costa Rican territory, but "we do not know where they are and we have never seen them." He added jokingly that the guards only know of this "from what has been published in the Costa Rican press."

Coba admitted that Panamanian troops had made "a study of the terrain," but said this was primarily a part of training for young National Guardsmen.

Finally, the specific reports received by the Costa Rican rural guard regarding the presence of armed groups in the area were the following:

--In the border town known as La Lucha de Sabalito vehicles continuously depart with food and other goods, apparently toward Echandi Hill, Las Tablas and Cerro Pando. There is no rural guard post in La Lucha.

--Gerardo Rodolfo Carranza and Juan Jose Carranza have seen several suspicious-looking groups at night, apparently dressed like guerrillas, in San Miguel de Sabalito.

--In San Francisco de Agua Buena an estate owner, whose name was not revealed, saw three uniformed men in Costa Rican territory on 17 January. At the time he thought they were members of the Panamanian National Guard, but now he is not sure.

AUTHORITIES DENY PRESENCE OF SALVADORAN GUERRILLA CAMPS

PA092226 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 2 Feb 80 p 10-A PA

[By Edgar Fonseca]

[Text] Various authorities in the north denied having detected the presence of training camps for Salvadoran guerrillas.

A number of reports on this matter have cropped up in the past few days. The El Hacha farm, owned by some Americans, has been constantly mentioned as a possible guerrilla hide-out. It was learned that police raided the farm last week but did not find the camp.

Reports circulating in Liberia say this farm and others on the slopes of Orosi Volcano are being used for the same purpose as what occurred during the armed struggle against Gen Anastasio Somoza. However, this had not been proved.

LA NACION reporters toured the border areas of Penas Blancas, San Dimas, La Cruz, Inocentes and Santa Cecilia yesterday. Asked about the possible mobilization of armed men and guerrilla actions there, local residents and businessmen said that is just what the rumors say.

Some say they may be former Somoza guardsmen who after they fled following Somoza's fall have had to use their weapons to obtain money. Their activities presumably have been conducted inside Nicaraguan territory.

However, none of the interviewed gave any reliable data on the presence of outsiders or armed command units training in this area. Some people said they found out about the alleged guerrilla activities in the press. They said that unlike when the Sandinist guerrillas were here and had several camps in the north, there is no specific data on the presence of the Salvadorans.

However, in Liberia we were told that a relative of Minister Juan Jose Echeverria who lives there was informed a few days ago of what is supposedly occurring in the area. It is difficult to reach this individual's home because the two big front gates are always locked and there is hardly anybody around.

Don Gonzalo Brenes, a rural guard member in La Cruz, said he toured the Orosi slopes yesterday without discovering anything unusual. Meanwhile, the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan military concurred that all is well in Penas Blancas.

The Liberia commander's office did not say anything about the aforementioned reports.

EL SALVADOR

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON SPANISH EMBASSY OCCUPATION

Missing Prisoners Complicate Negotiations

PA082315 Paris AFP in Spanish 1950 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 8 Feb (AFP)--Negotiations to evacuate the Spanish Embassy, occupied since last Tuesday by the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28], were complicated today when the government officially announced that it has no information on the whereabouts of four political prisoners whose release is demanded by the embassy occupants.

Salvadoran Attorney General Guillermo Guevara said he knows nothing of the fate of Rodolfo Vasquez, Adilio Cruz, Hector Canales and Eduardo Vasquez, although he promised to investigate the fate of the four leaders.

The LP-28 demands the immediate release of its four members captured last week by security forces in the San Miguel and Morazan departments in the eastern part of the country.

The other political prisoners and members of leftist groups, whose release is demanded by the LP-28, have been arraigned before the courts, the attorney general said.

Meanwhile the same attorney general charged the Salvadoran Human Rights Committee with irresponsibility in reporting arrests and disappearances without due evidence.

Guevara said political charges of arrests and disappearances should be presented with the respective proof in order to avoid confusing public opinion.

In conclusion, Salvadorn Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said today he will leave for Lima on Monday to meet with government officials and with Jose Luis Bustamante, mediator in the diplomatic negotiations between Honduras and El Salvador.

Honduran and El Salvadoran relations have been severed since July 1969 when they fought a war.

Three Prisoners Released

PA081937 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1831 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 8 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran judiciary authorities today released three more prisoners as demanded by the 28 February Peoples Leagues, thus preparing the way for the liberation of the eight hostages in the Spanish Embassy.

The Salvadoran attorney general, Guillermo Guevara Lacayo, said at noon today that on the orders of the revolutionary government junta, "the attorney general has begun an investigation for the release of the persons demanded by the leagues."

Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, of the revolutionary government junta, told ACAN-EFE in an exclusive interview yesterday that the solution to the Spanish Embassy problem was in the hands of the judiciary authorities.

Apparently with the release of three additional prisoners by the Salvadoran judiciary authorities the Spanish Embassy occupation will end shortly, depending on the success of the talks that began Wednesday.

The attorney general, Guevara Lacayo, declined to say if his office will arraign the leftists who seized the Spanish diplomatic mission. "More than a crime, the seizure of the embassy is a violation of the human rights of the hostages, who have been deprived of their basic freedoms."

Release of One Hostage

PA092333 Paris AFP in Spanish 2309 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Feb (AFP)--The 28 February Peoples Leagues (LP-28) released this afternoon at 1645 local time (2245 GMT) one of the seven hostages at the Spanish Embassy in San Salvador. Zoraida Zamora de Alvarez, a Salvadoran secretary of the embassy, was the hostage released.

Meanwhile, judiciary authorities this afternoon released Norma Guevara, youth leader of the National Democratic Union, in fulfillment of the demands of the LP-28.

Junta News Conference

PA100457 Paris AFP in Spanish 2217 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA

[By special correspondent Paul Rutler]

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Feb (AFP)--The Salvadoran Government junta reiterated today its firm determination to combat the terrorist actions of both the extreme right and extreme left. This is a country which has been shaken by increasing violence, a great number of occupations and the holding of hostages.

At a news conference held on the 5th day of the Spanish Embassy occupation by the extreme leftist 28 February Peoples Leagues (LP-28), the three civilian members of the junta and Colonel Majano stressed that they will not resort to repressive measures.

Colonel Majano admitted that the authorities are ignoring the whereabouts of five of the extreme leftist militants whose release is demanded by the LP-28 as a condition for the release of the seven hostages, including Ambassador Victor Sanchez-Mesas y Juste, being held at the Spanish Embassy.

The LP-28 claims that two of its members were arrested 3 February in Santa Rosa de Lima in the western part of the country.

Colonel Majano guaranteed to hold an investigation to find those militants and to uncover those responsible in the event they have disappeared. Salvadoran authorities have already released 10 of the extreme leftist militants whose release was demanded by the LP-28. Hector Dada Hirezi, one of the civilians of the junta, termed the situation that led the FRG ambassador to leave El Salvador as "regrettable." But we hope that within a short period of time the conditions in the country will permit the return of the diplomats, he added.

Colonel Majano also noted that the government is determined to safeguard the right to a decent life and the physical safety of all Salvadorans, as well as their freedom to express themselves and hold demonstrations. The army has committed itself to uphold the government in carrying out all the reforms promised, including the agrarian reform, the colonel added.

For his part, Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, another junta member, responding to a question said that a civil war in El Salvador could occur only if the reactionary rightists are not controlled, adding that he expects that popular support will be obtained gradually.

Ehrlich admitted that people have never believed in the governments of this country, but we hope to win them over by means of democratization and fulfilling all of our promises, he concluded.

STUDENTS OCCUPYING MINISTRY SPEAK OF CIVIL WAR CLIMATE

PA090433 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0145 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Feb (EFE)--The students occupying the Salvadoran Education Ministry said today, in a telephone interview with the Mexican daily ULTIMA HORA, that El Salvador "lives in a civil war atmosphere."

According to the report published by the newspaper, the students, members of the High School Students Revolutionary Movement [MERS] described the government junta and the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party [PDS] as "fascists."

"Our country is already living in a civil war atmosphere which the de facto government tries to supress by pretending there is peace in El Salvador," they said in statements published by ULTIMA HORA.

The students denied they are armed and said the 45 hostages taken at the ministry including Minister Eduardo Colindres, are well-treated.

The students also accused the government and the PDC of being "at the service of the local oligarchy."

The Salvadoran Education Ministry was occupied last Tuesday at almost the same time that the Spanish Embassy was occupied.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES ISSUES WITH U.S. NEWSMEN

PA090235 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA

[Text] President Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia held a cordial talk with a group of U.S. newsmen who recently visited him at the presidential house. The president received the visitors in the Room of Mirrors, where for 1 hour they discussed various aspects of the national and international life.

The U.S. newsmen, headed by Nathan (Burton), presented a cordial greeting to General Lucas, to whom they later posed a number of questions, most of them in connection with the latest developments in this country.

Regarding the recent violent incidents, President Lucas noted that this phenomenon is not peculiar to Guatemala since, unfortunately, the whole world is being subjected to actions of this type. He also talked about his government's efforts to improve the standard of living of Guatemalans in general [words indistinct] schools, hospitals, health centers and roads. In connection with the latter he stressed the work currently underway at the northern crossroad.

President Lucas reiterated statements made last year while visiting in Louisiana, in the United States, that there is interest in expanding trade with the United States. This is why a port is being built in the Pacific, for at present shipments are made only from the Atlantic.

SPAIN DEMANDS COMPENSATION FOR EMBASSY DAMAGE

PA092209 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1652 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 9 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Spanish Government asked the Guatemalan Government today to sanction those responsible for the tragedy which occurred at its embassy in this city on 31 January and to compensate for the psychological and physical damages caused.

The petition is contained in a note presented by Venezuelan Ambassador Jesus Elias to Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez. The Venezuelan ambassador was accompanied by the Spanish charge d'affaires in this country, Yago Pico de Coana, who is assigned to the Venezuelan Embassy.

Following the break in relations between Spain and Guatemala, Venezuela assumed Spain's affairs in this country.

The protest note reads as follows:

"The tragic incidents which occurred on 31 January, led to the attack on the chancellery of the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala by various corps of the national police, violating Article 22 of the Vienna agreement on diplomatic relations which states: Embassy locations are inviolable. The agents of the host country may not enter them without the consent of the mission chief. Therefore the Spanish Government presents to the honorable Foreign Ministry the following vigorous and immediate demands:

1. "That following a timely and exhaustive investigation of the event made by the respective authorities, responsibilities be fixed among those involved and the most severe sanctions be imposed on those found guilty.

2. "That the Guatemalan Government must totally and absolutely, and at the earliest possible time, make amends for the psychological and physical damage caused to the lives and property of every one of the deceased persons, and the survivors and affected relatives."

Forty persons died on that day at the Spanish Embassy. The only survivor is mission chief Maximo Cajal y Lopez.

HONDURAS

GENERAL SCHWEITZER MAKES 2-DAY VISIT

PA091455 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa--U.S. Army Maj Gen Robert Schweitzer, head of the U.S. Army operations and plans staff, was in Honduras for 48 hours it was learned today. The high Pentagon official met with members of the Honduran Armed Forces Supreme Council. The subjects they talked about have not been made public. However it is believed that they had to do with military operations. The U.S. information services in Tegucigalpa, although it confirmed that the high-ranking U.S. military officer was in Honduras, did not give any information regarding the reason for his visit.

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO COMMENTS ON COLOMBIAN TREATY RENUNCIATION

PA071357 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2337 GMT 6 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 6 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Fernando Navas de Brigard, Colombia's ambassador to Nicaragua, this afternoon confirmed to ACAN-EFE that his government has summoned him for consultations as a result of the Nicaraguan Government declaring the Barcenas Meneses-Esguerra Treaty null and void.

Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas has blamed his Nicaraguan colleague, Father Miguel D'Escoto, for the Bogota government's decision to recall its ambassador in Managua leaving in his place charge d'affaires Luis Vargas.

Neither of the two governments has said whether the withdrawal of the diplomat is definite.

In a written statement given to this news agency at noon today, Foreign Minister D'Escoto notes: "We regret that the Colombian Government has characterized as 'unfriendly' a declaration made by our revolutionary government in compliance with its sacred mission of defending the nation's territorial integrity and national sovereignty."

The Nicaraguan foreign minister's statement adds: "We say that we regret it because it has never been our intention to offend or to violate any legitimate right of the sister Republic of Colombia."

The Foreign Ministry notes: "The null and void declaration issued by the junta of the government of reconstruction regarding the Barcenas Meneses-Esguerra Treaty is perfectly in line with international law norms and principles that clearly establish that international treaties and agreements in general between natural or artificial persons presuppose consent by the two parts regarding a given object."

The Central American government points out that the 1928 treaty "was signed under U.S. pressure and occupation in the midst of the nationalist war headed by the 'general of free men,' Augusto Cesar Sandino."

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry believes that the call made to Ambassador Fernando Navas de Brigard "has no special significance since consultation calls to ambasssadors are usual in foreign service. We expect a prompt return of the Colombian ambassador, who undoubtedly will receive instructions on how to continue the dialog between our two sister nations in regard to the subject under discussion," the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry concludes.

Ambassador Navas de Brigard said that the Colombian position is stated in the official note that Foreign Minister Uribe Vargas sent to his Nicaraguan colleague and that he had nothing to add. He stated: "Yes, my government has called me for consultations, which is the usual policy when situations of this nature arise."

When the ACAN-EFE correspondent asked him when he would be leaving Nicaragua, he answered: "I will go to Bogota as soon as possible." The South American diplomat also confirmed that the Nicaraguan Government had issued 28 safe-conducts for persons in asylum in the embassy since the triumph of the Sandinist guerrillas in July of last year.

"Men, women and children have benefited from this. There are still 20 Nicaraguans left and I trust that they will be given their permits soon so that they can leave and have this matter solved," the Colombian ambassador said.

The ambassador concluded by stating that he is in touch with his government to speed up the departure of the refugees who already have their safe-conducts. None of them had a high military ranking in the previous government, but there are some communications technicians.

D'ESCOTO DENIES COLOMBIAN REPORTS ON RETURN OF ISLANDS

PA091550 Paris AFP in Spanish 0213 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 8 Feb (AFP)--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto today described as slanderous the press reports coming out of Colombia in which he is quoted as saying Nicaragua wants the immediate return of the San Andres Archipelago. D'Escoto also termed as an absolute falsehood the report originating in Bogota which said the Nicaraguan Government junta has broken its formal promise to submit the border conflict with Colombia to an international court for solution.

The minister pointed out that publication of these two reports, which he termed false, had been immensely detrimental to the just cause of Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister also said he is aware that Nicaragua has signed treaties binding it to seek peaceful solutions to international conflicts. Consequently, he said, our position has been and continues to be very clear: We desire to initiate a dialog, which we hope has not already been exhausted, with Colombia on finding a solution to the conflict since it is a conflict between two sister nations.

In conclusion the foreign minister once again rejected the statements which, he pointed out, were improperly attributed to him regarding an alleged demand for the immediate return of the archipelago. He also insisted the Nicaraguan Government junta has not promised Colombia it will immediately initiate negotiations through an international court in connection with the border conflict.

ATHLETES TO BE SENT TO MOSCOW OLYMPICS

PA090507 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] We now introduce Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra, defense minister and commander in chief of the Sandinist Peoples Army, as well as vice chairman of the Nicaraguan Olympic Committee. A very important meeting was held at the Nicaraguan Sports Institute this afternoon and Commander Ortega Saavedra was there. We asked Commander Ortega what important agreements were reached during the meeting.

[Begin recording] We discussed both national sports and our international sports policy. We are studying the formation of a small, modest but worthy team to send to the Moscow Olympics. We are taking the necessary steps for that. [end recording]

CASTRO VISIT RUMORED FOR 21 FEBRUARY ANNIVERSARY

PA082117 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The government, the army and political parties are preparing to commemorate the death of Augusto Cesar Sandino. As 21 February approaches, both the central government and the Sandinist National Liberation Front and political parties are preparing to commemorate, with our country free at last, the 46th anniversary of the death of the general of free men, Augusto Cesar Sandino.

Preparations are underway in their respective organizations, with each trying to outdo the other's commemorations in honor of such great leaders as Carlos Fonseca Amador and Rigoberto Lopez Perez.

Now, only the highest commemoration is left. It will be on 21 February. It has even been said Fidel Castro Ruz will attend this great act, but the report has not been confirmed by any government or army source.

Among the acts to commemorate the anniversary of Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino is included the restoration of his birthplace in Niquinohomo and his museum.

There will be a great rally at the Revolution Plaza or in Niquinohomo, his hometown, but no official confirmation is available yet.

Other political parties such as the Social Democratic Party, the Peoples Social Christian Party, the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions and the Union of Nicaraguan Workers are also preparing for activities in honor of Sandino on 21 February.

HONDURAN COMMUNIST LEADER INTERVIEWED

PA100443 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Feb 80 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Central America today is going through one of the most restless periods in its history as a result of the crumbling of the agroexporting model imposed on the countries of the region by U.S. imperialism and the local oligarchies. This was said by Rigoberto Padilla, Honduran Communist Party secretary general, in an interview granted to Radio Havana Cuba.

Padilla said the Cuban and Nicaraguan revolutions marked the beginning of the total crisis of imperialist domination in our America. The Cuban revolution, he emphasized, opened a gap and with the consolidation of this process, a new model of development came into play which defies imperialist domination and brings solutions to the serious problems common to the Central American region. At the same time, the Honduran communist leader said, the Sandinist revolution made Central America the epicenter of the revolutionary struggle in Latin America and has had a far-reaching effect in the area. In this respect, it is good to remember the strength of the revolutionary movement in El Salvador and the trend toward unity among the fighters in Guatemala.

The Honduran Communist Party secretary general said that Central America faces a growing economic crisis marked by a rampant inflation, which consumes the scant incomes of the popular sectors. It also suffers a terrible social crisis, the most outstanding examples of which are the increase in illiteracy, prostitution and crime, as well as an increase in unemployment and school dropouts. Rigoberto Padilla also said there is a lack of true spiritual values with the resulting denial of national identity because of the domination of a cosmopolitan subculture.

Specifically referring to Honduras, the top Honduran communist leader said conditions are rapidly maturing for people's actions as the people are encouraged by the positive factors around them, such as the victory in Nicaragua, the beginning of the struggle in El Salvador, the presence of socialist Cuba: in short, the promotion of struggles in the Caribbean countries.

The actions of the Honduran people have already surpassed the framework of socioeconomic demands and have become political actions. The Honduran people demand democratic freedoms, social rights and free elections without coercion.

This is proof of the high level of awareness of this people, Rigoberto Padilla emphasized. He then said that the United States is promoting despotic regimes in our America and that the most reactionary sectors in the army can provide a possible solution to explosive solutions which cannot be controlled by other means.

This policy applies to Honduras as well. This was made evident in the report issued by U.S. special envoy Viron Vaky, who said that Honduras occupies a strategic position which deserves the attention of the Pentagon and the White House.

It is no secret that in Honduras reactionaries are hatching another unpopular solution to the serious national crisis. The oligarchs know that the people will not accept an electoral imposition, the principal Honduran communist leader said. This other solution is a coup. This is the favorite card of U.S. imperialism. This is the imperialism which is still present in Central America. Its transnational concerns struggle to control the markets in our America. This struggle must be used by our peoples to emerge and advance the cause of democracy and revolution.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRSC DEMANDS NONALINED INTERNATIONAL POLICY

PA102004 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1205 GMT9 Feb 80 PA

[By Rosendo Sepulveda]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 9 Feb (EFE)--The opposition Christian Social Revolutionary Party (PRSC) has described a U.S. general's recent statements here as "unacceptable intervention." The party has also asked the government to adopt a "nonalined" international policy.

According to party president Lucas Rojas, Maj Gen Robert Schweitzer's words, like those of certain Dominican ultrarightwing politicians, were "overcharged with anticommunism." The politician made a connection between Schweitzer's statement and U.S. President Jimmy Carter's warning to Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley. The PRSC president was referring to a U.S. article published here according to which Carter has given the Jamaican Government a 6-month deadline to change its policy toward Cuba. Otherwise, the Jamaican Government will be ousted.

According to the Dominican Social Christians, Schweitzer's statements, Carter's stand and the Dominican rightists' position are all aimed at magnifying communist influence in the Dominican Republic and the Caribbean. In their view, the idea is to aline the Dominican Republic with U.S. policy. "We believe part of this has already been achieved, as President Antonio Guzman has already announced the purchase of war materiel from the U.S. Army," Rojas commented.

The PRSC president and other political observers feel this is not the best moment for the government to buy war materiel. In the face of a "backward and obsolete" fleet, they think it is preferable to use those funds to exploit the country's fishing resources. "The presence of thousands of Haitians in Angola who might be sent to our island in the future should be our only concern with the communist movement in the Caribbean," Rojas added. According to the PRSC president, a future Dominican alinement with the United States, on the other hand, would indeed pose a serious threat.

PRD LEADER REFUTES COMMUNIST PRESENCE IN GOVERNMENT

FL082342 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 8 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Las Americas Airport--Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez said today the communists in the Dominican Republic have as much right to work as do the anticommunists. The statement of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] secretary general was in response to other statements made recently by Dr (Marcelino) Vinicio Castillo who alleged that there is a communist presence in the government and communist infiltration in the PRD.

The best thing Dr "Vincho" Castillo could do is to tell who these communists are and especially if they are violating any laws, Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez said. The PRD secretary general countered Dr Castillo's statements by saying that if there really were a communist presence in the government, these people have been there since the time of Dr Joaquin Balaguer. Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez made his statements on his return here from Costa Rica after participating in the socialist international meeting in Vienna.

PRD OFFICIAL CHARGES REPRESSION WITHIN PARTY

FL091358 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco yesterday called for harmony and understanding within the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD]. The PRD senator said this in an extensive statement in which he charges that members of his party continue to be dismissed from public administration. Salvador Jorge Blanco said that this situation experienced by his fellow PRD members who hold government posts should stop if a true and effective harmony is to be achieved between the government and the party.

Jorge Blanco said it was the government's duty to create the conditions for the PRD members to feel encouraged [to participate] in the political struggle after being sidelined from government decisions for over 16 years.

In his written statement, th~ former PRD president condemned what he called vindictiveness and political repression within the PRD. He added that it was a mistake to believe that vindictiveness and political repression had been buried in the recently-held 7th PRD convention.

GRENADA

GAIRY SEEKING AID FROM ANTI-CASTRO CUBANS

FL082112 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 8 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Former Grenadian Prime Minister Eric Gairy is reportedly seeking help from anti-Castro Cuban exiles in a bid to regain control of Grenada. The charge against Mr Gairy was made by two Cubans in an interview with the Canadian Television Network (CTV). One of the Cubans was reported to have stated in the interview that Gairy had approached him soliciting his help but the Cuban failed to say where this meeting with Gairy was supposed to have taken place.

The (CTV) program also covered the developments in Grenada since the revolution last year which toppled the Gairy regime. Dealing specifically with the new government led by Maurice Bishop, interviewer Henry (Champs) criticized the Bishop administration. According to the (CTV) interviewer, Bishop was showing a tendency to abuse the civil rights of the Grenadian people. He cited the arrest of some 50 Gairy supporters since the coup whom he said were still in Grenadian prisons.

JAMAICA

WPJ, OTHER PARTIES WELCOME CALL FOR ELECTIONS

FL041936 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 4 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The Workers Party of Jamaica [WPJ] has asserted that the coming general elections will enable the people of Jamaica to express their rejection of the IMF path and give their support to a non-IMF alternative which would also may make the country more independent.

In a release, the WPJ emphasized that the elections would not represent a struggle between the JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] on the one hand and the PNP [People's National Party] and WPJ on the other. But, the party said, it was a struggle between the minority who supported the IMF and more dependence on America and the majority of working people of all parties who are against the IMF.

The Workers Party has also given an assurance that it was intensifying its study of the non-IMF path of development and will make the results available to the government and people of Jamaica. On the question of the reduction in the budget, the WPJ has expressed concern over the decision to implement a $100-million cut back and the party has expressed its opposition to any cuts which would result in substantial increases in bus fares and other [word indistinct] as well as layoffs.

Last night, the ruling PNP expressed its firm and unanimous support for government's decision to call elections around the fundamental question of the country's economic path in the face of the IMF stand; and it has announced a mass rally for Thursday at (parade) in Kingston to mount the party's campaign of national mobilization around the path of economic development.

Meanwhile, there is to be a meeting of the JLP's standing committee later today to discuss the implications of government's dramatic move. JLP General Secretary Bruce Golding last night welcomed the announcement of elections and said it should be held as soon as the Electoral Advisory Committee could guarantee fair and impartial elections.

PNP RALLY ENDORSES REJECTION OF IMF TERMS

FL081851 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 8 Feb 80 FL

[Excerpt] The massive crowd which attended last night's rally called by the PNP [People's National Party] gave their full support and endorsement to Prime Minister Manley for the government's rejection of the IMF (?plans). In his speech, the prime minister explained that 50 million dollars in cuts demanded by the IMF would have brought severe hardship and suffering on the masses. And the government was not prepared to allow this. He explained that the government had already conceded to a 100 million dollar cut which would have serious effects on a number of existing projects and would lead to the postponement of others.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

GOVERNMENT GETS $75 MILLION LOAN FROM EEC

FL081425 Port-of-Spain Trinidad GUARDIAN in English 6 Feb 80 p 1 FL

[Excerpt] Business, industry and commerce are the main economic areas of activity that will benefit from the $75 million loan agreement signed yesterday by the Trinidad and Tobago Government and the European Economic Commission (EEC) in Port-of-Spain.

After the signing ceremony which took place at the Ministry of External Affairs, Mr Erich Wirsing, director of economic planning of the EEC who headed the six-member European team at the two-day talks with government officials, said there were many more areas in which the Lome II convention could be of benefit not only to this country but to the region.

Mr Wirsing signed the agreed document on behalf of the EEC while Senator John Donaldson, minister of external affairs and national security, signed on behalf of the Trinidad and Tobago Government.

African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states, Mr Wirsing assured, could benefit immensely from the European Development Fund (EDF) and the European Investment Bank (EIB) and he believed time was too limited during his stay in Trinidad to explore all the areas of benefit.